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One Halfpenny.

JUDGES AT THE ABBEY.



Photographs taken yesterday outside Westminster Abbey. (1) the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, leaving the Abbey; and (2) the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, entering the House of Lords after service.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT HAMPSTEAD.



Mr. Churchill made a vigorous attack on the Government in the course of a speech made on behalf of Mr. G. F. Rowe, the Liberal candidate at Hampstead. Close scrutiny on the part of the audience failed to find any vestige of a moustache on Mr. Churchill's face, a shadow cast on his upper lip having given rise to a belief that he was growing one.

RE-OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS AFTER THIRTEEN WEEKS' HOLIDAY.



(1) King's counsel leaving Westminster Abbey after the usual religious service at the beginning of the autumn term; and (2) procession entering the House of Lords. In the foreground the pigeons, in no way concerned by the solemnity of the occasion, strut about in search of food.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL ISOLATED.

Railway Strike Threatens St. Petersburg with Famine.

TRAINLESS TOWNS.

No Meat Arriving, and Provisions Reach Famine Prices.

The railway strike in Russia will, it is persisted in, end in starving out both St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The strike is widespread, and has paralysed the communications between the great centres of the empire. In view of a general scarcity of foodstuffs prices have risen in the capital and Moscow to famine rates. Starvation rations, in fact, face the inhabitants unless some agreement is come to within a measurable space of time.

In Moscow there is only a week's stock of meat, and no fresh supplies are arriving. Generally the cattle trains arrive daily at St. Petersburg by the Nikolaï Railway. For the past three days not a single head of stock has come through. The same railway generally transports seventy trainloads of provisions a day. Now not one train is running.

The port is thoroughly disorganised. At Moscow an immense quantity of mail matter is being accumulated. The factories everywhere are deprived of fresh stocks of raw material, and it is feared they will have to shut down.

A body of 7,000 strikers has patrolled the Moscow-St. Petersburg line near Moscow, damaging it and preventing the working of signals. Similar excesses are reported from other districts.

At Ekaterinburg the workmen actually made up two trains themselves, and used them for travelling about the country to spread seditious propaganda. Here the trainmen have ceased running, the cars remaining in the streets just as the men left them.

WORKMAN PRINCE'S APPEAL.

Stentorian efforts to settle the dispute have been vainly made by the democratic Minister of Communications, Prince Khilkoff, who was once a working man himself. Speaking familiarly to delegates of the workmen, the Prince said that, while he was in England and America, he worked sixteen hours a day in order to increase his salary. He pointed out the superiority in quantity and quality of the productions of foreign workmen, who received the same wages as Russian workmen.

Workmen, he said, raised the objection that sixteen hours did not allow them time for reading and learning. He replied that it was possible to devote one hour a day to reading. Prince Khilkoff added that he had worked more than workmen, and that he had injured his eyesight by excess of work.

TROOPS GUARD STATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—At a meeting held in Moscow yesterday and attended by 3,000 railway employees it was decided to continue the strike until full satisfaction of the demands of the workmen is granted. The Moscow-Windan line has been damaged by strikers. Troops are endeavouring to prevent the recurrence of excesses of this description. Work was carried on yesterday in the workshops of the Moscow-Brest line under the protection of troops.

Three companies of infantry and a detachment of police are guarding the Nikolaï Station in St. Petersburg.—Reuter.

"THE COSSACKS ARE COMING."

KHARKOV, Tuesday.—At a mass meeting held here yesterday evening, which was attended by about 20,000 persons, including citizens, students, and workmen, one of those present suddenly shouted: "The Cossacks are coming."

This caused a panic, as a result of which many persons were injured.

Several revolver shots were fired from among the crowd and some persons were thrown. The troops fired three volleys, two with blank cartridges. There were many wounded on both sides.—Reuter.

WATER SUPPLY THREATENED.

Moscow, Tuesday.—The well-known aqueduct between Moscow and Myitichol has been damaged by strikers, and certain districts of the town are in consequence without water.

A crowd of strikers is besieging the post and telegraph offices, and the dispatch of telegrams is very difficult.—Reuter.

BOMB THROWN AT THE POLICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—A bomb was thrown at Nikolai Novgorod at a detachment of police. Many persons were seriously injured.—Exchange.

FIERCE CHILI RIOTS.

Fifty Persons Killed and 500

Wounded in Street Fighting.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Fifty persons have been killed, and at least 500 wounded, in long-protracted rioting which is still going on in Santiago, the capital of Chili.

The riots are due to an unpopular tax on meat and cattle from the Argentine, which was originally imposed for the purpose of encouraging cattle-breeding in Chili.

The troops are absent from the capital, owing to some military manoeuvres that are being executed, and the city is in a state of abject terror.

WHOLESALE BLOODSHED.

Looting and Street Fighting Attended by Heavy Loss of Life.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The "Patrie" publishes the following telegram, published this morning by the "Prensa," in Buenos Ayres:—

"The situation in Chili is becoming considerably worse. The people are continually looting and fighting in the streets. The police are unable to repress the disorders. Several commercial establishments and a German bank have been robbed. 'Work' is at a standstill. All the street lamps have been destroyed. There have been 50 killed and 500 wounded."—Reuter.

DISORDERS GENERAL.

Trains Stopped, Factories Plundered, and All Liquor Shops Closed.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday.—The newspapers publish telegrams from Santiago de Chile stating that the population of the town has been almost panic-stricken by the riots. The disorders continued throughout yesterday, and the strike, at first confined to the butchers, has now become general. Several factories and places of business have been plundered. A German bank was attacked, and some of the money on the premises carried off. It is stated that several persons were killed in the course of Sunday and yesterday, while upwards of three hundred persons were wounded.

Yesterday the rioters stopped three trains which were leaving for the scene of the military manoeuvres to bring back troops.

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN.

Senor Riesco, the President, and the Cabinet Ministers met yesterday to decide upon the measures to be taken to restore order. It is reported that the President has signed the immediate summoning of Congress to consider the question of removing the obnoxious duties on Argentine cattle.

The Governor of Santiago has issued a proclamation forbidding people to assemble in groups in the streets, and prohibiting all vehicular traffic from six o'clock in the evening till six in the morning. The opening of liquor-shops and drinking-places is also forbidden.

The workmen's associations of Valparaiso have planned a meeting for Sunday next, to demand the abolition of the duty on Argentine cattle. It is understood that the Government will prohibit the meeting.—Reuter.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Officers Too Fond of Luxury and Inefficient in Warfare Against Savages.

The Germans are bitterly complaining that the natives in German South-West Africa are being "incited" by mysterious people, presumably English.

The fact is that they are seeking any excuse for the hopeless manner in which the war is being conducted. According to an interesting dispatch from the Cape Town correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," the Germans will never make any headway till they learn to travel without heavy baggage. The officers cannot break away from their luxuries, and give up too much time to sport.

On the whole, military experts who have watched the progress of the campaign have formed an opinion of the German officer and soldier that does not square with the European idea concerning the Kaiser's troops.

TOGO'S TIRELESS FLEET.

TOGO, Tuesday.—During the visit of Admiral Togo to the capital it has transpired for the first time that he never cast anchor from the date of the famous sortie of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur on August 10, 1904, until the middle of December, when the combined Japanese torpedo flotillas attacked and disabled the Russian battleship Sevastopol.—Reuter.

FOUL MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY.

Brutal Crime Committed on a Lonely Road in Hampshire.

A shocking murder was discovered last evening near Alresford, on the high road from London to Winchester.

The body of a young lady named Miss Ethel Peeling was found lying by the roadside, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

When last seen Miss Peeling, who was eighteen years of age, was just setting out on her bicycle for Alresford from her residence at Brandean, about three miles distant. She was going to take a music-lesson.

Signs of a struggle are visible at the spot where the murder was committed. A man's cap and cigarette were found lying not far from the dead body, and the poor girl's bicycle was thrown into the hedge.

A razor was also found by her side, and is obviously the weapon used to inflict the wound.

The local police were employed up to a late hour last night in scouring the country-side, but no result is known to have come of their labours.

"SIMPLY CORNERED."

British Officer's Graphic Account of How He Was Captured by Brigands.

From Gibraltar comes an interesting account, forwarded by Reuter, of how the British officers who have just been released were captured by the Moorish brigand Valdes.

The party, after setting out from Ceuta, met some of the brigand's men, who, after some delay, allowed them to proceed to Tetuan Bay.

It was on their return journey that the capture was effected, in a gorge close to the Spanish frontier.

In a letter one of the captured officers wrote: "I expect you know by this time the Moors have got me. They are treating me very well up to the present. We heard a great row from the escort, who had just turned a corner. We rode up and began loading our revolvers, when I found myself with the muzzles of two rifles poked in my face and a man was pulling the bridle of my horse. We were simply cornered."

MISS ROOSEVELT ANNOYED.

Denies Nonsensical Stories—A Record Railway Journey from San Francisco.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—The transcontinental railway journey which Miss Alice Roosevelt, who arrived at San Francisco yesterday, will make from that town to New York, will be a record one for speed.

The schedule, says the "New York Herald," is arranged for a fifty-hour run from San Francisco to Chicago, which is six hours less than the best train record. The journey between Chicago and New York will be fifteen hours, which is three hours better than the time of the New York Central flyers.

Miss Roosevelt is greatly annoyed at a number of nonsensical stories which have been circulated about her personal experiences on her recent trip. She denies that the Sultan of Sulu wished to marry her or that she jumped fully-dressed into a bathing-tank on a steamer.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. E. A. Cornwall, chairman of the London County Council.

After the review at Madrid yesterday (says Reuter) President Loubet was entertained to luncheon in the town hall. He afterwards witnessed a bull-fight.

An Australian prospector who had penetrated 100 miles into Tibet, has returned to Lahore owing to the refusal of the natives to supply food or assist him.—Exchange.

About a thousand people present at a political meeting at Germiston yesterday voted in favour of responsible government for the Transvaal, the dissentients, says Reuter, numbering 100.

While Mr. James Majendie, M.P. for Portsmouth, was driving from Hedingham Castle, Essex, with his wife yesterday afternoon the horses were frightened by a traction-engine and bolted. The carriage was upset, and Mr. Majendie seriously hurt.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Our special weather forecast for to-day is:—North-easterly breeze; mostly fair, but cloudy at times, with slight rain or sleet; cold.

Lighting-up times, 5.45 p.m.—Sea passages will be moderate to smooth.

SIR H. IRVING'S TITLE

Extraordinary Incident at a Public Meeting Yesterday.

MR. SHAW EXPLAINS.

When Mr. George Bernard Shaw rose at the Guildhall School of Music yesterday afternoon to address the London Shakespeare League on the best method of producing Shakespeare's plays, an excited man, who was wearing an eyeglass, jumped up in the audience and waved his arms.

"I must utter a word of protest against Mr. Shaw being allowed to speak," he said. "After what he has said about the late Sir Henry Irving I do not think he ought to be allowed."

Mr. Shaw sat down again, but Mr. Arthur Boucher had already interrupted the interrupter.

"I must assert myself as chairman, and I decline to allow anyone else to conduct the meeting. I anyone objects to hear Mr. Shaw speak he has better go outside."

"G. B. S.," then rose to his feet again. "Perhaps I had better explain why the gentleman doesn't want to hear me," he began. "I wrote something about Sir Henry Irving in English which was translated into German by a German who didn't know English, and then translated into English again by an Englishman who didn't know German."

INUNDATED WITH INTERVIEWERS.

"The consequence is that all day long I have been inundated by interviewers who want to know why I have said about Sir Henry the terrible things I never said at all."

And now I shall have to spend valuable time in writing to the 'Times' about it. It is very annoying."

Then Mr. Shaw went on to give his views on modern Shakespearean productions, and, speaking as "a practical dramatist," to express the opinion that Shakespearean plays should be played under the conditions for which Shakespeare wrote rather than on the boards of the modern theatre, in front of scenery which, in spite of its elaborateness, "could not deceive a baby."

Mr. William Peel, Mr. Charles Warner, and the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam expressed their views on the subject, and then Mr. Boucher gave away a secret.

When a year ago, I decided to produce 'The Merchant of Venice,' he said, "I was struck by the fact that the harmless necessary crowds who throng the stage in several of the scenes had no words to speak, and crowds, as you know, are talkative."

MODESTY OF MR. SHAW.

"I had heard that Charles Kean used to write little scraps of dialogue for citizens to speak to each other, and so I invited our witty friend, Mr. Bernard Shaw—who throws off a blank-verse drama with ease second only to the Bard of Avon—to supply a few speeches. His refusal to compete with the Master was, of course, a disappointment."

After the meeting Mr. Shaw explained how it was the "Neue Freie Presse" came to make him say the nasty things to which Mr. Stephen Cole ridge and I have alluded. "I was asked by a journalist," he said, "and I was approached by the Viennese paper and asked to write an article on Irving. I said in that article that Irving asked for a title. It is quite true."

He had the magnificent courage, when addressing the Royal Institute in 1895, to demand that the stage should be honoured in the same way that honour was accorded to poetry and music and art. It was the finest thing he ever did."

"Perhaps the translator was misled by the tone of 'Royal' Institute, and so suggested that Irving made this statement at Court, but that I cannot say until I have seen the article."

"It is quite right that he did not use his title or the playbills. He did not want the title for himself but for his art."

Mr. Coleridge says that Irving refused a knighthood in 1888. That may be true. I do not deny it. But he certainly wanted one in 1895.

ADVISED SIR HENRY IRVING.

"The 'Neue Freie Presse' makes me say other things about Irving, and are really the editor's views, and not mine. I am always being badly reported and badly translated."

"It has been said that you have a grudge against Irving because he would not produce a play of yours," suggested the interviewer.

"That is untrue," was Mr. Shaw's reply. "As a matter of fact, he wanted to produce my Napoleon play, 'A Man of Destiny,' some years ago but I advised him not to, and so he never did, have never asked a manager to produce a play of mine."

"No, my only objection to Irving is that he never encouraged modern dramatists—he would not produce Healey and Stevenson's brilliant 'Robert Macaire'—for he made him make Shakespeare successful by mutilating his characters."

"His 'Merchant of Venice' really showed the martyrdom of Irving, and the discomfiture of Shylock."

"But critical as I am of Irving the manager and Irving the actor, I must say that he won a felicitous play, 'A Man of Destiny,' some years ago but I advised him not to, and so he never did, have never asked a manager to produce a play of mine."

IN SHIVERING

ENGLAND.

Why Britons Fail to Keep Warm
in the Winter.

AMERICAN ADVICE.

Why is it that England shivers for eight months of the year? "We've got the coals, we've got the grates, we've got the money, too," and yet we can never keep warm.

Who ever saw a warm Englishman in winter-time, unless he had just returned from a run with the hounds or a football match? It is only October—though, it is true, the coldest October for years past—but the eternal problem of how to keep warm is troubling everyone.

It cannot be that the Englishman is naturally a chiller person than the rest of the world. Outside of England he is quite comfortable, though at home he shakes like an Italian greyhound. Is the fault on the side of our heating arrangements, especially those in large buildings?

"The open grate is at the bottom of it," said an American visitor yesterday. "You suffer from your abject conservatism in the matter of heating arrangements. You will stick to that open grate."

Evils of the Open Grate.

"What is the result? Simply that a radius of 10ft. or so from the fire is unbearably hot, and the rest of the room freezes. Now in America, and, in fact, everywhere except in England, proper heating apparatus is used either in the form of stoves, radiators, hot water pipes or closed grates, which ensure the heating of the whole house, the passages, and every corner of each room. The English idea of warming a house is absurd."

That there is something to be said on the other side is evident from inquiries made among hot water engineers in London yesterday. These people who deal in various patent apparatus for house-warming purposes, would naturally be the very people to abuse the open grate and hold by the American and Continental systems of warming.

But several questioned on the matter yesterday were most emphatic in their admiration of the English method. At Messrs. George Wright's, one of the biggest engineers of the kind in the country, the *Daily Mirror* was told that the great drawback to hot pipes and such systems is their unhealthiness.

Unhealthy Closed Stoves.

"No one," said our informant, "who lives in the atmosphere engendered by them can be healthy. The Americans, for instance, keep their rooms and passages at hot-house temperature—and even if they do not catch cold when they come out into the cold open-air, you have only to look at their sallow, unhealthy complexions to see how enervating and thoroughly bad their system is."

"The American wears very thin clothes in the house, and whenever he ventures into an atmosphere below 70deg. he swaths himself in clothes like an Egyptian mummy."

"How much healthier is the Englishman's method of keeping his house at a reasonable temperature, wearing thick clothes in the winter, even indoors, and consequently not having to wrap up so absurdly when he goes out."

"And the open fire itself, by creating a constant current of air through the room, is the healthiest of all forms of heating. The Englishman loves its cheeriness, too, and will never be content with a fire which he cannot see."

But if that be so it seems that Englishmen must go on shivering.

UNEMPLOYED'S NEXT MOVE.

Great Demonstration Before Premier's House
When the Cabinet Meets.

When the Cabinet next meets it will be confronted with a formidable demonstration of the unemployed.

Twenty district committees have unanimously decided to assist the Central Workmen's Committee on Unemployment in organising a procession of unemployed through the metropolis to the Premier's house in Downing-street on the date of meeting.

In all probability an interview will be sought with Mr. Balfour, at which a deputation will demand £100,000 to be taken from the windfall suggestions contained in the new Act and for the colonising of lands in Great Britain.

"If all the rookeries and slums in the West End were destroyed, as they ought to be," declares Mr. James Macdonald, secretary of the committee, "and new buildings erected, to be let at the cost of construction and maintenance alone, there would be more than enough work for the unemployed builders for years to come."

"Going on well; no complications," is the characteristically cheerful message which Mr. George Meredith has sent in response to an inquiry as to his state after the fall in which he broke both bones of his right leg.

PUCCINI'S NEW OPERA.

Packed House Gives Enthusiastic Welcome to "Madama Butterfly."

From royalty down to the humblest galleryite, opera-goers last night set the seal of their enthusiastic approval on Puccini's latest opera, "Madama Butterfly."

Her Majesty the Queen occupied the royal box. People began waiting for the unscrewing seats early in the day, and the curtain rose upon a packed house, the audience being as brilliant as any in the season. The composer occupied a box, and was the recipient of an ovation.

The simple story of the charming "Butterfly," Cio-Cio-San, who, with her little son, is deserted by the faithless American lieutenant, has been allied to the most bewitching and most moving music Puccini has written.

The performance itself was magnificent. Mme. Giachetti's great histrionic gifts, and her beautiful voice, showed to the greatest advantage in the part of the Butterfly, the greatest role in which she has played. Signor Zenatello, the new tenor, as Lieutenant Pinkerton, sang superbly, as did the other principals, and Signor Mugnone conducted finely.

THE QUEEN AND A BRIDE.

Her Majesty Sends a Beautiful Portrait as Gift to Miss Blyth.

A beautiful portrait of herself was sent by her Majesty as a wedding-gift to Miss Grace Blyth, daughter of Sir James Blyth, who was married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, yesterday, to Captain Claude Rome, of the 11th Hussars.

Four clergymen, including Bishop Welldon and Canon Henson, officiated, and there were twelve bridesmaids. Among the distinguished people present were Lord Rosebery, Lord and Lady Roberts, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Strathcona, and Lord and Lady Bellou, who gave the old Carrickmacross lace which draped the bride's robe.

Another great gathering witnessed the wedding at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, of Mr. Lionel Portman, nephew of Lord Portman, to Miss Isabel Gathorne Hardy, daughter of the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy.

OUR ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

Viscount Hayashi Hopes It Has Banished Darkness from the World For Ever.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, spoke eloquently of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, in responding to the toast of his health at the annual Colchester Oyster Feast yesterday.

He rejoiced that the Land of the Rising Sun had joined hands with the Empire whereon the sun never sets, and trusted that between them they had dispelled darkness from the face of the world for ever.

Lord Methuen, in responding to the toast of "Our Defensive Forces," admitted that this was "a period of unrest and disheartenment." He protested warmly against criticisms of the schemes of War Ministers by men who knew nothing of the subject under discussion.

BAD YEAR FOR WINES.

1905 Burgundy, Sauterne, and Champagne Will Be Below the Average Level.

While the connoisseur of wines will pay particular attention to those of the 1904 vintage, he is likely to treat with comparative neglect those of 1905, capricious weather having lowered the excellence of the yield.

The Sauterne wines will lack the sweetness peculiar to them; Burgundy will produce but mediocre quality, and shippers of champagne may not consider the 1905 wine of sufficiently high quality for exportation, state Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, in an interesting letter to the "Times."

Mention is made of the "disastrous decline," from a wine importer's point of view, shown by the Customs returns for 1904. This is due, among other causes, to the almost complete cessation of drinking between and after meals among the wine-drinking classes, the replacing of wine at table by light beer and whisky much diluted, and the manufacture of counterfeit wines.

Until the duty on the lighter kinds is reduced no considerable increase in the consumption of beverage wines can be expected.

LADY SHERBORNE'S FORTUNE.

Lady Sherborne, who died suddenly in the grounds of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, left £221,722.

To her husband, Lord Sherborne, she bequeathed £5,000 per annum during his life, or until his remarriage.

SPENDTHRIFT L.C.C.

London Spends Yearly Almost as
Much as Belgium.

VAST BURDEN OF DEBT.

"The debt of the London County Council has grown from £17,553,262 in 1889 to £44,620,266."

This was one of the many striking statements made by the chairman of the L.C.C. at Spring-gardens yesterday. In his review of the Council's work during the year ending last March Mr. Cornwall dwelt at length on the enormous growth of the expenditure and undertakings of the Council.

He said that the total amount expended on London local government during the year had been approximately £19,250,000. It was within a million of the total expenditure of Belgium, exceeded that of Saxony, and Norway and Sweden, and was four times that of Denmark.

Even this enormous expenditure would be increased, for the Council intend to apply itself to the immediate electrification of the northern tramways, the cost of which would be between four and five millions.

More Money Wanted.

Among other new schemes

The Council has undertaken twelve involving the housing of 70,424 people.

Building works are in progress or in contemplation to provide accommodation for 4,391 insane.

Extensions of the drainage system are also in progress, including a scheme of flood relief, estimated to cost over four and a half millions.

The following were among other figures given by Mr. Cornwall:—

During the year there were issues of County Council stock to the amount of £7,500,000, and 150 loans, totalling £3,423,320, were advanced to local authorities.

The assessable value of London is £41,647,487.

Up till March 31 last the Council had incurred a capital expenditure of £964,718 in respect of the clearance of insanitary property, and of £765,821 for the erection of working-class dwellings upon the cleared sites.

During the last sixteen years a sum of £1,046,000 on capital account had been expended in connection with parks and open spaces, and the annual cost of maintenance amounted to about £125,000.

Of the 115 miles of tramways on March 31 last 97½ miles were owned by the Council. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 164,818,560.

Six Hundred Thousand Scholars.

The Education Act had made the Council responsible for the maintenance of elementary instruction in 521 schools, with 485,343 scholars, the maintenance and efficiency of 433 voluntary schools with 175,408.

In the period 1841-50 the average death-rate for London was 24.8 per 1,000; last year it was 16.6. A reduction in the rate of 1 per cent. at the present time means the saving of 46,000 lives a year.

The total number of the Council's staff is 1883.

The Chairman mentioned that over five and a half millions of the enormous London County Council debt was used for remunerative purposes not involving any charge upon the rates. A large increase had taken place in 1903-4, when the outstanding debt of the School Board, amounting to eleven and a half millions, was added to the Council's debt.

Speaking of the difficulties of governing a city of over five millions, Mr. Cornwall said, "What is needed is efficient organisation. When I look at the Council in this respect, I am not satisfied."

"But when I look for a better managed public body I cannot find it."

M.P.s AND THE FARMER.

Writing to Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., Lord Onslow, late President of the Board of Agriculture, deprecates the fact that in 1902 only two and three-quarter hours were devoted to discussions on agriculture in the House of Commons, ten in 1903, one and a half in 1904, and twelve and a half in 1905.

If farmers were properly organised the Board of Agriculture would pay more attention to agricultural matters.

MISSING GIRL DEVELOPMENT.

The mysterious disappearance of Miss Edith Grocott, of Whiston, the girl who disappeared after collecting her father's rents, still awaits solution.

It is now stated that the relatives have traced a woman who lent the girl some clothes in order that she could disguise herself.

THE BISHOP'S JEST.

Semi-Tetotal Society Successful Mainly
Through Its Ridiculous Name.

"I think the association has 'caught on' because of its ridiculous name," said the Bishop of Kensington, addressing a meeting of the Semi-Tetotal Pledge Association, held at the Mansion House yesterday.

"I hope I am not doing an injustice to the public intelligence," added his lordship, "when I say that the more fantastical, grotesque, and paradoxical a name a society has, the greater is its chance of success."

Other reasons for this society's success were the support of Lord Roberts and General Mackinnon, whose names were not associated with fanatical teetotalism, and, in addition, the "booming" given by the Press.

Judge Rentoul, K.C., said that at the last full day he had at the Old Bailey he passed sentences in thirteen cases, ranging from seven years' penal servitude to three months' hard labour. Every one of those cases was directly due to drink.

Every year the Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishop and Bishops at dinner at the Mansion House, and gave another banquet to the Lord Chancellor and Judges. He heard lately what should not be said—that the liquor bill was heavier on the banquet to the Church than the one to the Law.

If the Archbishop would ask the Lord Mayor to give a teetotal banquet to the Church next year, more good would be done than by all the talking that afternoon. He threw that out as a challenge to the Archbishop.

GOOD TIME FOR BURGLARS

Village Police Too Busy Trapping Motorists
To Attend to Thieves.

A burglary which took place at Mr. F. P. Armstrong's house at Cobham has drawn attention to the fact that the number of crimes against property in the neighbourhood has greatly increased of late.

The fact is that the police are so busily engaged in trapping motorists that they have very little time left to attend to their ordinary duties. They practically live in the roadside hedges.

When the burglary took place Mr. Armstrong hastened to the Cobham police station, but it was some time before he could get a constable. The inhabitants complain that they pay rates for the protection of their lives and property, and not for motor-car trapping.

DARING SAFE ROBBERY.

Outrageous Attack on Lonely Railway Official
in a Booking-Office.

A startling outrage was perpetrated at the London and North-Western Station, Albert-road, Levenshulme, Manchester, yesterday evening.

About five o'clock a porter at the station, Herbert Penrice, was attacked in the booking-office and stunned by a blow between £30 and £40 being taken by the assailants from the office safe. When Penrice came on duty he unlocked the booking-office door, and, whilst occupied with his work, two other men entered the office, turned out the gas, and violently attacked him.

He was found some little time after lying on the floor in front of the ticket cupboard and near the safe.

INGENIOUS JEWEL THIEVES.

Gang, After Poisoning Watchdog, Carry Off
£400 Worth of Gems.

Skilful cracksmen yesterday successfully devoted their attention to a large corner house in Nelson-street, an offshoot of Philpot-street, Whitechapel.

They made a substantial haul of £400 worth of jewellery, comprising the following:—Thirteen diamond and gold rings, two diamond cluster earrings, five gold watches and four gold chains, two silver watches, eleven silver matchboxes, one gold matchbox, two chased silver cigarette cases, two diamond pins.

The men appeared to have entered by the back, and their knowledge of the neighbourhood may be gathered from the fact that they had taken the precaution to poison the watchdog next door.

£575 JEWEL IN A BATHROOM.

For stealing a pearl necklace worth £575, which Miss Sybil Leyland left in a bathroom at the Hans-crescent Hotel, Brompton, Frederick Blah, Austrian waiter, was sentenced at Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday to twelve months' hard labour.

"Tradesmen are much too willing to trust people," said Mr. Bagdall, the Woolwich magistrate, yesterday.

REOPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

Pleanty of Work Ready for Judges
and Barristers.

2,069 CASES FOR TRIAL.

The Law Courts have reopened. Justice, after a thirteen weeks' holiday, is once more making her voice heard in the Strand.

As the High Court has by Christmas to get through, or endeavour to get through, no fewer than 2,069 cases, an almost unprecedented number, it was only fitting that the opening of the attempt should be attended by proportionate dignity of ceremony. Accordingly the initial trials yesterday were more impressive even than is their wont.

To begin with, there was something about the Lord Chancellor's manner in the morning, when at the House of Lords he conferred the royal sanction on the election of the Lord Mayor, and afterwards held a reception of Judges, that struck by holders as marking a climax in judicial dignity. The bang of his train as it was borne aloft by the majestic trainbearer was perfect, the "set" of his full-bottomed wig was the last word in such things. His voice was as imposing and awe-inspiring as the voices of two ordinary Lord Chancellors.

As they beheld and listened people whispered to one another: "Just think of it. He is at the head of a Bench that is going to try 2,069 cases!" This tremendous list of cases is but an amplifying effect on the great processional ceremony that took place in the central hall of the Royal Courts of Justice in the afternoon. The hall itself looked bigger and more important than usual. The throngs that lined each side of it were certainly larger. The Judges' daughters and the K.C.'s nieces were prettier and wore more charming costumes.

Sternness and Dignity.

As the Lord Chancellor strode his train again borne aloft with magnificent effect into the midst of this amplified audience, the whisper again went round: "There are 2,069 cases to try."

The appearance of the Lord Chief Justice who came next—the train-bearer carried sceptre and ermine, in contrast to the Chancellor's black and gold—was fraught with the suggestion of 2,069 cases.

Three hundred and three appeals, and the responsibility of effectively dealing with them, was written all over the mien of the Lords Justices, whose trains, the ladies noticed, returned to black and gold again.

Sir Gorell Barnes always is the picture of beneficent sternness and dignity, but the 461 suits that comprise the burden of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division appeared to have lent additional seriousness to his features. His train was of simple, grim black.

Then came the King's Bench and Chancery Judges, with their scarlet and ermine trains supported by their respective ushers. The faces of all wore a serious cast which was supplemented by what might be called the almost excessive gravity and dignity of the faces of the ushers.

To take an instance, the countenance of Mr. Justice Darling would not permit the casual observer to suppose that such a thing as a judicial joke had been unheard of within the precincts of the courts of justice for centuries.

A whispered consultation among some fair visitors awarded the palm of dignity to Mr. Justice Phillimore, and to Sir Gorell Barnes' usher.

Applause Frowned Down.

Amid all this dignity and seriousness there was an untoward incident. Some spectators so far forgot the gravity of the occasion, and the fact that there were no fewer than 2,069 cases on the list, that they attempted to raise applause as Mr. Justice Grantham passed. But the attempt was instantly frowned down by bystanders.

It must be confessed that some of the younger K.C.s, who came at the end of the procession, by smiling and clapping to one another as they marched somewhat detracted from the wonderful impression that had been produced.

But as an excuse for this comparative levity it can be urged that 2,069 cases is a state of things that for them has its cheering aspect.

After the procession the Judges took their seats in their several courts and started work on the list. The spectators stole out into the Strand on tip-toe, averted by the magnitude and immense purpose of what they had witnessed.

At the beginning of the day there had been the customary services at the Abbey for Anglican Judges and barristers, and at the Westminster Cathedral for those of the Roman Catholic faith.

FAMOUS ACTOR'S SON.

Mr. Frank Barrett (son of the late Mr. Wilson Barrett, the famous actor), who was made bankrupt six years ago with liabilities of £250 as against no assets, was yesterday granted his discharge at Stiction-on-Tees.

It was stated that by a legacy left him by his father Mr. Barrett had been able to pay a dividend of 13s. 10d. in the £.

WAR IN IRELAND.

Punitive Expedition Against the Savage Tribes of Kerry Mountains.

Ireland has been quite quiet lately—on the surface—and it comes as a surprise to find that a great deal of exciting warfare has just taken place in the recesses of that savage land.

It seems that certain wild tribes of Riffs, who are fanatical Mohammedans, and very warlike, have been causing trouble south of Killarney. There are about 14,000 of these wild people, who have no artillery, but are armed with deadly magazine rifles. One of the foremost of the tribes of Riffs, the Wazuds, occupy strongholds on the Magilluddy's Reeks.

It seems that in May, Addallah of Magilluddy, chief of the Wazuds, was assassinated by his nephew Istok, who assumed the chieftainship, and started a holy war against the British. He raided British territory, carrying off the real heir, Achmet. As he would not listen to reason, a punitive expedition was ordered to advance against him.

A good many difficulties were experienced at the hands of sniping mountaineers, especially in the Carga Valley, which was held by some 1,200 tribesmen—Wazuds, reinforced by a contingent of young bloods from the Kammek Riffs. Finally, the opposition was overcome, and the British gained the defiles without any serious catastrophe.

All this sounds very warlike and serious. As a matter of fact, it is only a piece of make-believe suggested by General Sir John French. Weary of the stereotyped "Reds" and "Blues" of military manoeuvres, he invented a "let's pretend" scheme of operations, and this was carried out in the recent ride of the Irish Command staff in the Kerry Mountains.

General French, in his report, issued yesterday, on the results of the year's training of the troops in the Aldershot Command, says some hard things about subalterns.

"I have heard some few young officers display the most lamentable ignorance as to what is going on round them," he states.

"I am loth to think that this state of affairs is so neglected as it appears, and I prefer to think I have been unfortunate in the officers selected for questioning."

LAW MADE MURDEROUS.

Victim of Technical Law Still Under Sentence of Death.

There is still no sign of the anxiously-awaited reprieve for Mrs. Marian Seddon.

For days past the poor aged woman has been enduring the keenest mental torture through the fault of English law. The terrible sentence of death was passed upon her last Friday with all the grim trappings and solemnity that ever accompany it. She has since been imprisoned in the condemned felon's cell haunted by the words "To be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

And her crime was that she took poison with her husband and managed to survive! Judge, jury, and counsel all regretted that the law compelled the passing of the death sentence, and a recommendation for mercy was at once sent to the Home Office.

The woman cannot be hanged. Surely her torture should have been made as brief as possible. The public are indignant at this cruel delay.

"LONDON TO LET."

Empty Business Premises Viewed as a Sign of Commercial Prosperity.

"To be let" signs are at present playing a prominent part in the decorative scheme of the business districts of London.

In the Strand every other office-building appears to be without its full quota of tenants. The landlords of Oxford-street, Holborn-viaduct, Tottenham Court-road, and Waterloo-place are also resorting to innumerable sign-boards to lure prospective tenants.

A prominent real estate dealer took a cheerful view of the situation, however, in conversation with the *Daily Mirror* yesterday. "I consider this to be a sign of prosperity rather than of business depression," he said.

"Many new office-buildings are being put up today on the most modern plans, and, of course, tenants forsake the out-of-date buildings for the palatial new ones."

A BRAVE GIRL.

Mr. Musket, on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, at the Westminster Police Court, yesterday, thanked a young girl, Lilly Goddard, who went to the aid of a constable rendered helpless by a murderous attack and, risking ill-treatment, bravely blew his whistle.

A debtor in the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday said that some years ago he went to South Africa and made £20,000 by diamond-digging.

DIVORCE DRAMAS.

Wife Makes Out a Bogus Certificate of Marriage.

SPOILS OF THE VICAR.

The two Judges of the Divorce Division, unlike their colleagues of Chancery and King's Bench who had merely formal business to transact, began the Michaelmas sittings with a full afternoon's work. Each had a lengthy list of "undefended" cases.

Some of these contained points of special interest.

Very singular were some of the features of the petition presented against the wife of John Anderson, once a private in the Buffs, but who is now a warder in Canterbury Gaol.

Early last year Anderson was ordered on foreign service to Ascension Island. In his absence Mrs. Anderson's friendship with Colour-sergeant Crumby developed into a passion.

The most curious feature of the case, however, was that Mrs. Anderson's sister, who was in the service of the vicar of St. Michael's, Folkestone, abstracted a form of marriage from her master's study.

Mrs. Anderson filled this up as being a certificate of marriage between herself and Crumby, in order to enable her lover to put her "on the strength" of the regiment. There was no ceremony at all.

Warder Anderson's petition for a decree nisi was granted.

REFERENCE TO SCRIPTURE.

A suit brought by a Jewish petitioner, a Mrs. Meczyk, involved reference to a passage in Leviticus, which says:—

"A widow, or a divorced woman, or profane, these he that is high priest among his brethren shall not take."

Mrs. Meczyk married his wife at an East End registry office, and had arranged to complete the ceremony, according to the Jewish custom, at the synagogue. But before this was done he found that his bride had divorced her first husband. Therefore he said to her: "I cannot marry you. I am a Cohen, one of the priestly family that is forbidden by Leviticus to marry those who have divorced their husbands."

So he refused to take her to wife, and committed the Divorce Court offence of desertion. After evidence had been given, Mr. Justice Barga-Deane ordered the case to stand over, in order that it might be proved that the civil ceremony constituted a legal marriage. He pointed out that possibly there was no marriage to be dissolved, as English law took into consideration the "impediments" of people's religion.

A MARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

After parting from her husband, Edward Peter Short, a barrister, who married her at Constantinople in 1894, Mrs. Short returned to live with her mother in Turkey. Her husband, meanwhile, resided in England.

Affectionate letters passed between the parties, but one day in October, 1902, Mrs. Short saw in the papers an account of the attempted suicide of her husband and a young woman, under circumstances which finally led to the institution of divorce proceedings.

In a letter to her the husband wrote: "I was between the devil and the deep sea in either having to desert my wife or the girl I had ruined."

In the Divorce Court yesterday, when Mrs. Short was granted a decree nisi, it was stated that the husband was a British subject, although his father was a Norwegian. Whilst his wife was the daughter of an Austrian merchant.

MADMAN'S DEEP-LAID PLOT.

Arrest of a Criminal Lunatic Whose Escape Suggests a Conspiracy.

The police have at last succeeded in tracing William Edwards, the mad criminal who escaped from Winslow Green Asylum, Birmingham, the other day.

He was found at Sheffield, where his wife lives. He has often threatened to "settle with" her, and it is suggested that his motive for escaping was to wreak vengeance on Mrs. Edwards.

The affair has caused great uneasiness amongst the asylum officials, who found that the telephone had been tampered with at the time of the escape, and suspect outside conspiracy.

CAKE-WALK IMMORAL.

The cake-walk came under the ban of the Liverpool Justices at the theatrical licensing sessions yesterday as being immoral.

The Chief Constable drew attention to the cake-walk competitions in music-halls for children, and the chairman said the Bench would deal severely with any offenders.

"GIRL" CABIN-BOY.

More Evidence of the Strange Cruise of the Yacht Pandora.

When the hearing of the Pandora case was resumed at Bow-street Police Court yesterday the cabin-boy who dressed up as a girl gave his version of what happened to the islanders' gifts entrusted to the care of the yacht's owner, Mr. Caradoc Kerry.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kerry, explorer and member of the Royal Colonial Institute, is charged with misappropriating boxes of devotional books, cocoa, second-hand clothes, and other articles intended for the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha and other islands.

Mr. Kerry, having obtained a Government concession to exploit some guano islands in the South Atlantic, undertook to convey these gifts from England to the needy islanders.

William Hamblin, the cabin-boy—or, to use his own description, the assistant steward—was cross-examined by Mr. Elliott for the defence.

He said he remembered the books sent by the Duchess of Bedford; they were sent in two boxes, each too heavy for him to lift. They were kept in the saloon and the fourth cabin, and he knew that those in the cabin—he believed them to be more than half the total—were brought back to England. Asked about the twisting of the Pandora's rudder and her narrow escape from being wrecked at Nightingale Island, he said: "I was ashore at the time."

The Court laughed as the assistant steward said this as though it explained why the ship got in trouble.

Mr. Kerry, he added, gave him a knickerbocker suit and a new serge jacket with brass buttons with the name Carson on them.

Mr. Kerry told him they had belonged to the son of one of the great barristers. The gift was made before the Pandora left England.

What did you do with these things?—When we got to the islands I exchanged them with the natives for skins—rare fox and seal skins.

The case was then again adjourned.

PROBLEM OF A PEER'S SON.

The Hon. S. Erskine and His Tailors' Bill— Judge's Decision.

"Cannot you run this peer's son to earth?" asked Judge Smyly, at the Shoreditch County Court yesterday, when a judgment summons brought by Messrs. Law and Alder, Colonial outfitters, of Beckley-street, E.C., against the Hon. S. Erskine came up for hearing.

"He is too cute to fall into the trap," was the reply.

Judge Smyly: You can hardly blame him for keeping out of the lion's mouth, but what can I do for you?

Mr. Erskine's address was given as 84, Oxford and Cambridge-roads, which would show that he was paying about £135 a year rent.

Judge Smyly: That is good enough evidence. I will commit him for eighteen days' imprisonment, suspended for a month.

LYING GAS METERS.

Case of Interest to Householders Who Find Their Bills Growing.

"Lies like a gas-meter" has long passed into a proverb. Householders will be interested to know that, according to Judge Emden, it is the duty of the gas companies to keep their meters in proper order to see that they registered correctly.

This decision, given in the Lambeth County Court yesterday, had reference to the claim for £70 of Messrs. Vowles and Sons, gas merchants, against the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

It was urged that the firm had overpaid this amount to the company through the meters being out of order and registering too fast. The Company had refunded £16. The Judge ordered them to pay £15 more, remarking that he would not be warranted in saying the meters had registered wrongly ever since they had been put up—the period on which the firm's claim was based.

"The Woman Tempted Me"

The "Daily Mirror's"
splendid new Serial by
Miss ANNIE
AUMONIER.

BEGINS NEXT SATURDAY

SIDELIGHTS ON YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs Concerning
Current Events.

OUR NEW SERIAL.

For readers of the *Daily Mirror* Saturday will be a red-letter day, for it will see the publication of the first instalment of our new serial, "The Woman Tempted Me," the most remarkable story of recent years. That this will be the verdict of our readers there can be no room for doubt, and, in view of the great interest which will be aroused in the personality of the author, it is an appropriate occasion upon which to give some particulars about "Miss Annie Aumonier," by whom the story has been written.

Actress and Author.

"The Woman Tempted Me" is the first story from "Miss Aumonier's" pen. It was only quite recently that she turned her thoughts seriously to literature, for until her marriage to a well-known author she was an actress, and "Miss Annie Aumonier," the name-de-plume which she uses; was her maiden name and the name under which she acted. She made her first appearance on the stage in "Captain Swift," on tour; subsequently played *Ela Delahay* in "Charley's Aunt" on tour, and then played the part at the Globe Theatre, London, where she first made the acquaintance of her future husband. After this she played *Dora Hedway* in "Leithly, Junior," and *Peggy* in "A Brace of Partridges," at the Strand Theatre, and then retired into matrimony and private life. She is the niece of James Aumonier, R.L., the landscape artist, whose last Academy picture was purchased by the Chantry Bequest.

"Miss Aumonier's" Secret.

The writing of "The Woman Tempted Me" has been a dead secret. "You see," said "Miss Aumonier," smilingly, to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday, "my husband is an author, and this story of mine is a little surprise for him. He knows nothing about it, and I am so looking forward to seeing his face when he opens his *Daily Mirror* and sees that 'Annie Aumonier' is to write the serial story."

Her husband should be a surprised and proud man when the curtain rings up on the opening chapters on Saturday.

A "Salvation Army" Drama.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who denies that his opinion of Sir Henry Irving is prejudiced, by the fact that he had no play of his produced at the Lyceum, told the *Daily Mirror* yesterday that his new play, "Major Barbara," which concerns the love affair of a Salvation Army officer, was written more or less round General Booth's slum work. The second act, he added, was laid in a Salvation "doss-house," and the dialogue was largely the expression of views on General Booth's religious campaign. "I greatly admire his rescue work," said the dramatist.

Graveyard as Pleasure Garden.

Popular, overcrowded Poplar, with its population of 170,000 souls, is, if Dr. Tristram permits, to have a burial-ground converted into a public garden. The particular graveyard is attached to All Saints' Church, and makes a pleasant oasis amongst the grime and dirt surrounding it. In 1883 interments ceased in this graveyard, and since then the population has more than doubled itself. The children have few places but the streets to play in, and even though it have a suggestion of ghouliness about it, the ground would be very welcome. If Dr. Tristram can be assured that the family vaults and graves will be respected, he will issue a faculty authorising the ground to be laid out as a public garden.

A Famous Dinner.

The dinner held by his Majesty's Judges at the Athenaeum Club last night must have been a very prosaic affair compared with the celebrated expedition to Greenwich which, until recent years, always used to mark the opening of the new legal year. The Judges of the High Courts assembled at the Temple Pier and proceeded by steamer down the Thames to Greenwich, where they partook of a whitebait dinner at the famous hostelry adjoining the landing-stage. Some of the stories told in connection with these festivities prove that even a Lord Chief Justice can forget his dignity on occasion.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS ITEMS.

Great disappointment was caused in Norwich last night by the news that the Queen would not be present to-day at the Musical Festival. Her Majesty had promised to attend subject to her being at Sandringham, but it is not likely now that she will leave the capital for several days.

His Majesty's appreciation of the successful arrangements on the occasion of the opening of Kingsway was communicated in a letter from the Home Secretary to the London County Council yesterday.

How loyal the British public remain to their national hero is illustrated by the fact that in less than five hours 150 gross of Nelson charms were completely sold out in Trafalgar-square yesterday.

M. Paul Brousse and his colleagues of the Paris Municipal Council have forwarded £20 to the London Firemen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and £20 to other charities.

Mr. Sidney Low having resigned his position on the aldermanic bench of the London County Council, his seat was yesterday declared vacant.

Difficulties with the local leaders have caused Mr. Albert Jessel, barrister, to withdraw from the Conservative candidature for Derby.

"I wish to put in the prisoner's statement," said counsel at Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday. "He said nothing."

Lord Rosebery, who is to address a Liberal demonstration at Stourbridge to-day, arrived at Malvern last night on a visit to Earl Beauchamp, at Madresfield Court.

Mr. C. I. Glidden left New York for London yesterday to complete his arrangements for a motor-car trip of 30,000 miles in thirty-one different countries.

Dr. William Fuller, I.P., of Oswestry, Shropshire, who died worth £42,403, left the bulk of his estate to his nephews and nieces "who shall be resident within the United Kingdom at the time of his death."

Mary Hardy, the Brentford young woman, yesterday recovered from her twenty-four days' trance in Brainfree Workhouse Infirmary. Her stupor followed a fright she received while staying with friends in the country.

Nearly a hundred members of the British Association, whose journey from South Africa was delayed by the blowing-up of the Chatham in the Suez Canal, reached Southampton yesterday by the liner Durham Castle.

Desirous of laying local grievances before the Aberdare (Glamorgan) Council, a large and influential deputation set out from Hrwain. On their arrival, however, they found they were exactly three weeks too soon for the meeting at which they were expected.

MISS ANNIE AUMONIER.



The beautiful and talented young actress, whose thrilling story, "The Woman Tempted Me," will begin in the "Daily Mirror" on Saturday next. This is Miss Aumonier's first serial, but it has a very powerful plot, and is full of love-interest. (Ellis and Watney.)

Lord Ripon was seventy-eight yesterday, Lord Lollo seventy, and the Earl of Essex forty-eight.

Last night's "Gazette" contained a proclamation by the King further proroguing Parliament until Tuesday, December 12.

For supplying a child with a halfpennyworth of sweets on Sunday, Thomas Sleight, a Grimsby grocer, has been fined seven shillings and sixpence.

"An alien must pay £10 to obtain a vote in England," said Mr. Hindle, Liberal candidate for Darwen, at Preston. "The process is more difficult here than in the Transvaal."

Agricultural small holdings in Lincolnshire are in great demand, upwards of sixty applications having been received for occupation of a house and twelve acres of land at Billingborough.

Known as the "Walking King," John Clark, alias Marcello, was sentenced to eight months' hard labour at Grimsby yesterday for stealing two rings from his lodgings whilst on one of his tours.

Dr. Torrey has announced his intention of resigning his pastorate of Chicago Avenue Church. After leaving England he will stay in Philadelphia three months, and then proceed to South Africa on mission work.

Secretaries of all the clubs in Cardiff to which young men belong have been written to by the Parks Superintendent, on behalf of the corporation, asking their help in preventing the use of bad language by youths in the public parks.

Mr. R. B. Noel, managing director of the Castle General Insurance Company, who was summoned at the Guildhall on Monday for an alleged assault on a former inspector of the company, was not fined, as has been erroneously reported, but merely ordered to pay costs.

Unable to engage the three men he required, the skipper of the ketch Portland sailed from the Firth of Forth to the Wear with his wife and dog as sole companions. During the voyage his spouse not only acted as cook, but took watch and her turns at the wheel.

On his way to Wolverhampton Workhouse, a blind pauper of Bilston was seen to pass something to a friend. This roused the suspicions of the poor-law authorities, who searched the blind man, and found nearly £40 in bags in his pockets.

Somersby House, the birthplace of Tennyson, with its 1,125 acres in Lincolnshire, which was offered by auction some months ago, but was withdrawn, has been privately sold by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, and Co.

Since the Holborn Council issued handbills intimating that free baths for men and women and facilities for the disinfection of clothing would be provided, 500 people availed themselves of the offer in four months.

The casket containing the document concerning the freedom of Nottingham on General Booth will be made from the last remaining piece of the old Trent Bridge piles.

RIISING TRAFFICS.

Home Railway Business Very Much
on the Mend.

CONFIDENT MARKETS.

CAPEL COURT, Tuesday Evening.—Money was not quite so encouraging to the stock markets yesterday, the heavy payments for the previous day's Treasury bills making accommodation less easy to obtain, and consequently money market rates were a little harder. It seems to be expected that the bankers will obtain 4½ per cent. for their Stock Exchange loans to-morrow. Perhaps it was to the money position that must be attributed the further fall of Consols to respond to the better market conditions. They close 88½ unchanged for the day.

The two sections which still monopolise attention, and are by far the most firm and active groups, are Home and Foreign Rails. In Home Rails there was encouragement in excellent traffic by the South-Eastern and Chatham, the Great Eastern, and the Farness Railways, systems of widely different character, and consequently tending to show that things are very much on the mend in the railway world.

It was natural that just before carry-over day, markets should be slackier, but the tone was reported very good indeed, and many stocks were better for the day. There was a fair amount of buying for the new account. The Nelson celebration materially helped the District and Central London traffics.

ARGENTINE AMALGAMATION RUMOURS.

As regards the Foreign Railway section, here also the markets are confident. In Argentine railway circles the various E.A. Pacific amalgamation rumours are denied, and this has some adverse influence on stocks affected. But, taking the markets as a whole, the tone is good.

Brazilian Rails are helped by good traffics and a further rise in the exchange, and in the Cuban group they seem confident that at Monday's United of Havana meeting something profitable for existing holders will be announced in the shape of the new issue or in other ways.

American Rails seemed to be affected by fears of stiff carry-over rates, and it seemed to be thought that there was still too much speculative account open. At all events, the market was not so good to-day, though the more sanguine point to the easier money conditions in New York, and maintain that there is very little more to fear. There was a little rally after hours.

CANADIAN SECTION SANGUINE.

Probably it was the dull tendency of Americans which had most to do with Canadian Rails slipping back, this at least and the size of the speculative account open. Otherwise the views of the Canadian section are sanguine enough as regards traffic prospects.

There is a good tendency on the whole in the Foreign market, the bourses evidently not being disturbed by all the Russian loan talk. In fact, nearly all stocks that are favourites on the Continental bourses are better, with the exception perhaps of copper shares.

Japanese bonds seem to be improving, especially the internal issues, in the expectancy that the high-rated bonds will be paid off in the coming scheme. There also seems to be a point worth noting in the erratic fluctuation of Provincial Cedula. A good many people have gambled in these on exaggerated hopes as to their worth in the settlement one day to be arrived at with the Buenos Ayres Provincial Government.

GAMBLERS BURNING THEIR FINGERS.

However, not merely is the Settlement likely to be delayed, but there are fears now as to the accuracy of some of the sanguine statements made, and so the tendency is to affect not only these issues, but several other speculative counters in the Foreign Market, for the gamblers are burning their fingers in the one, are probably also committed in the others.

The sanguine view taken of iron and steel prospects is further reflected by the strength of the group concerned, and the same applies to textiles, and in shipping circles the tendency is also improving. There is a good tone in the fact, for all shares likely to benefit from the trade revival, London and India Docks were strong.

It was not satisfactory to find very stiff carry-over rates charged at the Kafir settlement to-day, and this was no doubt due to the large delivery of shares which Paris had recently sold.

Especially stiff were some of the charges on Rhodesians, notably Bankers, and it affected Kaffirs to the extent of making them nearly all dull. They rallied a little at the close, especially Goldfields. It was much the same with shares concerned in the recent Mexican gamble, though the dividend promises at the El Oro meeting seemed to be liked.

ELECTRIFIED DISTRICT PAYS.

Splendid results are being obtained wherever electricity is in full force, said Mr. Verker, in telling a story of increasing receipts at the annual meeting of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London yesterday.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25 1905.

JUSTICE AT A PRICE.

THERE is an old story of a cabman who was told by a fare to drive to the Courts of Justice. He looked puzzled. "Come, surely you know where the Law Courts are," said the passenger, impatiently. The cabman brightened up. "I know the Law Courts awright, guv'nor," he answered, "but what you said at first was Courts o' Justice, quite a different ting."

Of the same opinion with the cabman was the humorist who explained the bandage over the eyes of the ideal figure of Justice by saying that it was to prevent her seeing how those who sought her aid were fleeced by greedy officials at her shrine—by the lawyers, in fact.

Well, yesterday the Courts reopened, and the hawks were let loose on the pigeons once more. The supply of the latter is still pretty good, though there is growing up among shrewd people a feeling that no wise man ever goes to law if he can possibly help it. "Better even suffer injustice," they say, "than venture with your purse in your hand among the lawyer tribe."

One of the surest signs of the decadence of a nation is the wealth of lawyers. For what does it mean? It means that the waters of the Fountain of Justice do not run freely. It means that you have to pay a solicitor and several counsel large sums of money to work the complicated pump-handle before you can get any flow of justice at all.

The theory is that the Courts are open to all and that the Judges are paid to decide upon the claims of anyone who has a grievance. The actual fact is that unless you have plenty of money to spend you cannot get your grievance even listened to. Even when you get it listened to, it by no means follows that you get justice.

Why is it necessary to pay solicitors and counsel? Why cannot a man with a grievance lay it before a Judge and call upon his adversary to meet his charges, and have the matter settled without all the formalities and delays and expense and rigmarole of the present system?

Most law cases are simple enough, so far as the facts are concerned. It is the tangled state of the law which makes them appear complicated. This it is which necessitates the employment of lawyers to rake up all the precedents and to confuse the issue and to muddle the mind of the Judge.

"M'lud, in 1840 a decision was given this way." But in 1792, M'lud, it was settled that way. In the end so much of the dust of the past settles on the Court that the simple facts of 1905 are buried beneath it and lost sight of altogether.

Of course, this suits lawyers very well, and it is because there are so many lawyers in Parliament that Parliament has refused to order the law to be made more clear. One of the first duties of the first Government which really has the interests of the People at heart will be to take this task in hand.

It will be a bad day for the lawyers that they will no longer be able to make their twenty and thirty and forty thousand a year by squabbling for days together as to what the law really is. But it will be a good day for the People.

Then you will be able to get full justice free. Now you can only have as much as you are prepared to pay for.

II.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

It matters not that a woman is well-dressed if her manners be bad; ill-breeding mars a fine dress more than dirt.—*Plautus*.

THIS MORNING'S GOSSIP.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE, who is, of course, a brother of Queen Alexandra, is about to pay one of those private visits to England which are a source of so much pleasure to him. He has already left Copenhagen en route for London, but will probably break his journey at Darmstadt. A monarch of democratic tastes, King George delights in travelling incognito, and more than once has had amusing experiences with fellow-passengers by train, who have, of course, been unaware of his identity.

Travelling in a corridor express from Frankfurt to Paris on one occasion he heard loud cries from the compartment adjoining his own, and discovered that the occupant, an old lady, was vainly endeavouring to recapture a canary which had escaped from its cage. King George gallantly went to her assistance, and after a long and exciting chase at length succeeded in catching the fugitive bird. "I don't know who you are, sir," said the old lady, "but you are a truly kind-hearted

man." Only his thirty-second. Parliamentary life has not apparently had the effect which it has upon so many members of the House of Commons, and he still retains the extremely youthful appearance which was so marked at the time of his marriage in 1896 to the beautiful Lady Sophie Cadogan. Fortune has dowered him abundantly, for he possesses about 60,000 acres of land, and belongs to a family who derive an immense income from their banking interests. Before his marriage he was in the Blues, and served in South Africa, where he lost his only brother, Captain Henry Farquhar Scott, who was shot at Hout Kop.

Most of us treat with indifference the doctrines of the average diet faddist, but when Mr. Eustace Miles talks to us on the subject of the ideal meal we pay more heed, even if we do not follow his advice, for a man of sufficient physical prowess to become the world's amateur champion at tennis and netball is bound to command attention. In fact, Mr. Miles has so impressed himself upon the minds of the public as a diet specialist that the vegetarian restaurants which, it is announced, he is arranging to have opened in London, may be sure of plenty of patronage. These restaurants

will include the Deputy-Adjutant-Generalship at headquarters. He has also been Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

The Hon. "Steady" Coleridge, who has been reproving Mr. Bernard Shaw in the Press, is, of course, best known as the secretary of the Anti-Vivisection Society. The interesting libel suit in which he appeared as defendant is still fresh in the memory of most people. Apart from the prominent part he has taken in the campaign against vivisection, he has also obtained considerable repute in the worlds of art and sport, and has travelled extensively in South America and the East. He is second son of the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and great-grandnephew of the poet.

THROUGH THE "MIRROR."

THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

I overheard a conversation between two men the other day. One said contemptuously, "Oh, you can tell what they are. They are telephone girls." It struck me as a cruel and unfair reflection. Why is it that telephone girls have a bad name? I have always found them polite and hardworking.

They have a very trying occupation, but I should say they are drawn from quite as good a class as most young women who earn their own living.
First-avenue, Hove. C. H. E.

INCONSISTENCY OF CHRISTIANS.

Surely Mr. Arthur Francis would not have us take him seriously when he says the lack of religion among common-sense and thoughtful people is due to the inconsistency of Christians.

The truly common-sense people are guided by the one Supreme Example, and the really thoughtful follow in his steps.

It always seems strange to me that non-Christians, who are ever ready to deny Divinity, nevertheless expect divine conduct in Christians.

Montercliffe-street, Walsall. W. GORST.

"RITUALISM" IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Your "Reformation Protestant" is right in a way. Copes, candles, bowing to the altar are all perfectly legal in the Church of England, whose doctrine it is that there is a sacrificial aspect of Holy Communion, which term is merely one of the many alternative terms for the Mass.

We are all "Ritualists," whether we happen to be Salvationists or Baptists, or anything else. It is a question of degree and kind only. Westminster Abbey is the very place for a grand ritual. It was built for it.

Bradford, Yorks. LAW AND ORDER.

AGE OF ADVERTISEMENT.

As one who regards Lord Nelson's memory as one of the Englishman's most glorious and sacred possessions, I feel I must say a word against what I call, an insult to his name.

I bought a programme for one shilling at the Albert Hall concert on Saturday, intending to keep it as a memento of the occasion, and was surprised to find that more than a quarter of it consisted of advertisements, chiefly of dressmaking and millinery houses, inserted in the very midst of the songs, one being on the same page as the words of the "Death of Nelson."

Another page read: "England expects every man to do his duty, and support home industries—and—specialties."

I call this using the historic and sacred signal of England's grandest hero in what I consider to be most unsuitable and almost disloyal manner.
Horne Hill. H. P.

BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY METHODS.

I quite agree with a "Dissatisfied Policyholder." It is high time some steps should be taken to inquire into methods of British life insurance offices. I am a policyholder in a company which has recently amalgamated with, or rather was absorbed by, another. I have it on excellent authority that the manager of the absorbed company is being retained for a number of years at a salary of £5,000 per annum.

There is no man in the employ of any insurance company whose services are worth one quarter of this amount. Far too many of the chief officials are appointed by the directors and their friends at far higher salaries than there is any occasion to pay. The greater part of the work done by these men could easily be done by ordinary clerks.

ANOTHER DISSATISFIED POLICYHOLDER.
Tamworth-road, Hove.

IN MY GARDEN.

OCTOBER 24.—Scarcely a sorrowful thought comes as one wanders round the garden on these shining mornings. Faded leaves and flowers (speaking of the lost glories of the year) lie all around, but the grief of autumn is banished by the sun.

And as we gather up the dead stalks of the larkspurs and hollyhocks, and linger over the brown hydrangeas, we realise, as perhaps never before, the beauty of summer.

In shady nooks we are already looking for the first green of the bluebells; here many vetches and primroses can be found. The past and the future are our joys to-day.
E. F. T.

GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.



This is how the Germans profess to regard the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan. "Simplicissimus" represents the Englishman sitting at his ease, and saying to the Japanese soldier: "Well, your references don't go far back, but still I'm inclined to engage you. In future, you shall do all my fighting for me."

gentleman." Sometimes King George's unconventionality has landed him in rather awkward positions, and a story illustrating this has to do with his fondness for athletics and feats of strength of every kind.

It is said that he often used to compete at Greek sports, under the assumed name of "George Papadonof," but he was always so successful that the spectators began to suspect that he must be a professional masquerading as an amateur. Feeling become so strong on one occasion that some of the crowd lost their tempers and tried to hustle him. Such was the King's predicament that he had to reveal his identity to the police, who successfully smuggled him away. He is devoted to animals, and is nearly always accompanied by a favourite dog when he goes out walking. While he was staying at a German spa some years ago, the attendants, who were unaware of his identity, refused to admit his dog to the gardens of the Kursaal. "Very good," said the King. "No doubt you are quite right to obey your instructions. But if my dog has to stay outside I will keep him company." With these words the King strolled away, and when the attendants discovered their mistake it was too late to make reparation. Their profuse apologies could not prevail upon King George ever to visit the Kursaal again.

When one recalls that Sir Samuel Scott has represented West Maylebone in the House of Commons for seven years it is surprising to discover that the birthday which he celebrates to-day

will provide Mr. Miles with his long-desired opportunity of proving that the present method of vegetable cooking in England is execrable.

He has gone to all sorts of extremes in his dietetical experiments, and has succeeded in living on threepence a day, an achievement which merely acted as an incentive for discovering whether two-pence was not, after all, a sufficient sum with which to procure daily sustenance. His savoury sandwiches, which cost a farthing each, are said to be most toothsome morsels. As for his more elaborate meals, a recherche luncheon costing fivepence has delighted the palates and, for all one knows, satiated the appetites of such distinguished experimentalists as Mr. George Bernard Shaw and the Bishop of Rochester. To satisfy himself that he had reduced the cost of sustenance to the minimum, Mr. Miles even tried dispensing with food altogether and fasted for three days. After that he was prepared to admit what blessings our meals are.

Groom-in-Waiting to the late Queen and to King Edward, General Sir Godfrey Clerk to-day reaches his seventieth birthday. He has had a very distinguished career as a soldier, and in his earlier days saw much active service. During the Indian Mutiny he fought with distinction at the siege and fall of Lucknow, being mentioned in despatches, and subsequently decorated with the medal with two clasps. Another medal with clasp was awarded him later for his services during the operations on the North-West Frontier in 1894. At home, as well as abroad, he has held many important staff ap-

TO LET

rented in almost every London thoroughfare.



tenants. These photographs strikingly illustrate the advantages of the New Viaduct, freely placarded with notices; (3) New street—Can it be possible that with all the built?—(Photographs by Clarke and Hyde.)

Some NEW SNAP-SHOTS

KING GEORGE OF GREECE



Who will visit the King at Windsor Castle on November 13 and spend a week shooting in the Great Park.—(Boehringer.)

PUCCINI AT HOME.



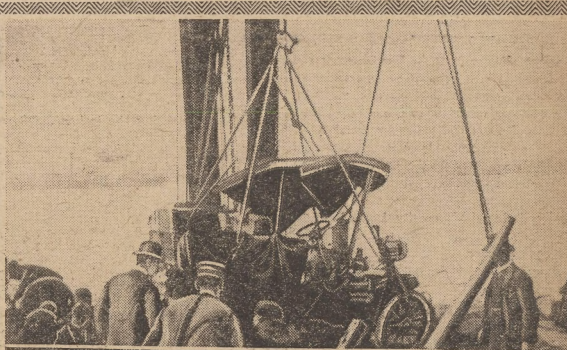
The celebrated composer of "Madama Butterfly," who has just received the gold medal of Science and Arts from his Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.



It is rumoured in Ireland that, should the present Government fall, the Marquis of Bute would be appointed Lord-Lieutenant.—(Russell.)

MOTOR-CAR SAVED FROM THE MERSEY.



The motor-car belonging to Mr. Paul Cinquevalli, the famous juggler, has been recovered from the Mersey into which it had fallen in trying to board a ferry-boat. The top picture shows the car being raised from 25ft. of water by means of stout cables. Below is shown the rescued car. Only the canopy and rear cab windows were damaged; the mechanism appeared to be uninjured.

PRESIDENT LOUBET INSPECTS THE BAG.



An interesting photograph showing the President of the French Republic inspecting the spoils after a day's shooting in the neighbourhood of Paris. M. Loubet is marked with a X in the picture.

LORD MAYOR-ELECT.



Mr. Alderman Vaughan-Morgan, who was received yesterday at the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor.—(London Stereoscopic Co.)

RECORD CANNON BREAK.



Mr. William Cook has just made a break of 347, including 159 consecutive cannons. This is a record, the previous best being 120 cannons, made by the same player.

MOTOR TRAVELS LUXURIOUSLY.



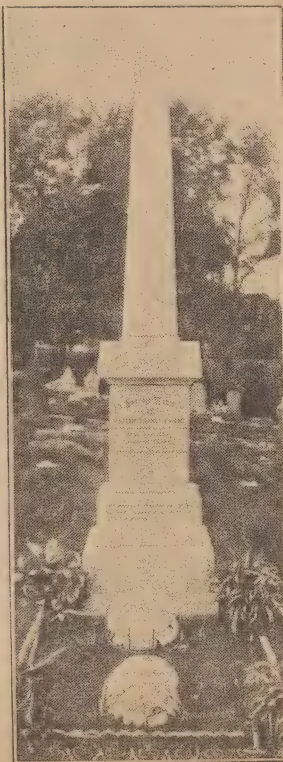
Photograph showing a railway carriage built for the Winton Car Company to carry their 1906 model car around the United States for exhibition.

THE PANDORA CASE.



Mr. Thomas Caradoc Kerry (on the left) with his solicitor leaving Bow-street Police Court yesterday. During the day the cabin-boy, who masqueraded as a young lady, was further cross-examined.

JOCKEY'S MEMORIAL.



Erected at Knighton, North Devon, to W. G. Evans, killed on Derby Day at Epsom.

"What Food Shall We Give Baby?"

There is no question so frequently asked and of such importance cannot be exaggerated. So many patent foods are offered to the public, and such strong claims are made on their behalf that parents become bewildered by the conflicting claims made. We wish to bring some clear and intelligible facts before the notice of mothers and nurses, which will enable them to come to a right decision on this important point.

The right food will, in the first place, be one that builds up bone, brain, nerves, muscles, tendons, and teeth, and completely cures the food cause of disease.

It is not a perfect combination of the various elements necessary for this purpose. Next, it must be a food that is easy of digestion, so that whilst no undue strain is put on the digestive organs they are properly exercised and developed.

These are the requirements of a perfect food, and every one of these conditions is completely fulfilled by "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids." It contains everything necessary to build up the body, is easy of digestion, has received the highest recommendation from the medical Press and medical men, and it is used in the Royal Nurseries of England and Europe.

STRENGTH FOR THE AGED AND INVALIDS.

The statements made as to the excellence of "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" apply equally to the invalid as to the infant feeding. It is enjoyed, and is well digested and retained when every other food fails. It is much appreciated by invalids and others as it may be prepared in many different ways without either its digestibility or nutritive value being impaired. Mothers may also remember that a gruel made with "Savory and Moore's Best Food" is infinitely more nutritious and easily digested than gruel made with ordinary oatmeal and not so fattening.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

"Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" is supplied by all chemists and stores in tins at 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Messrs. Savory and Moore are anxious that parents, nurses, and others should convince themselves of the virtues of their "Best Food for Infants and Invalids," and they will therefore send a large trial tin in return for a sixpenny postal order. A most useful and interesting booklet, forming a valuable Guide to Infant Health, Feeding, and Progress, will also be sent post free, together with instructions as to the way to prepare "Savory and Moore's Best Food" for the invalids and the aged, or the booklet by itself will be sent in response to a postcard. Send at once, enclosing postal order and mentioning the *Daily Mirror*, and obtain the large trial tin. Write to Messrs. Savory and Moore, Ltd., Chemists to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 149, New Bond-street, London, W.

Part I.

The Book of Football

Complete in 12 Sumptuous Fortnightly Parts.

On Sale Everywhere.

PRICE 6d. NET.



NEURALGIA.

The sure and safe cure is

ZOX.

Do not suffer pain and agonising torture from Neuralgia, Headache, or Toothache. Every minute of pain is self-inflicted torture when ZOX will remove it at once. Let us send you two sample powders free.

Mention "Daily Mirror," and send stamped addressed envelope, and two Free Samples will be sent you. ZOX Powders, from Chemists, Stores, etc., or send 2d. in a box, post free from THE ZOX CO., 11, Finsbury Garden, London, E.C.

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Current Accounts. 2 p.c. Interest allowed on minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £100.

Deposits. 2 1/2 p.c. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Advances made. Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

Apply C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary, Southampton Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

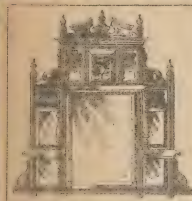
10,000 14-carat GOLD Pens GIVEN AWAY!

AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

We are giving away absolutely free 10,000 of these beautiful solid 14-carat gold fountain pens to readers of the *Daily Mirror*. If you wish to possess one of these magnificent half-guinea pens free, write without delay, and send us your address. This advertisement will not appear again.

IMPERIAL PEN CO., 35, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.

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THERE ARE TWO WAYS
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CASH or CREDIT.

We do both. When you call on us we show you our stock and tell you our prices which is cheaper than the Largest Cash Store. We don't ask whether you wish to pay Cash—you decide this for yourself. If you prefer to pay cash we allow you 10 per cent. discount. If you prefer credit we send the goods to you WITHOUT DEPOSIT OR SECURITY.

Our Furniture will stand no end of Hard Wear. ALL GOODS DELIVERED IN PLAIN VANS FREE STRICT PRIVACY GUARANTEED

From 1/- Weekly.



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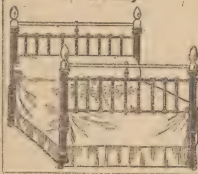
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TERMS FOR TOWN or COUNTRY.
Weeks. Months. Weeks. Months.
£10 6s. | £20 12s.
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**FREE PACKING AND
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1/- Weekly

IF you are one to catch cold or cough easily why not look the matter in the face, squarely and sensibly? In your case what is wanted is something to drive the cold or cough away and keep it away. In a word, you want SCOTT'S EMULSION. Why? Because pure cod liver oil manufactured by the original Scott process (used only in Scott's Emulsion) and reinforced by the hypophosphites of lime and soda has a specific action on the organs of the throat and chest—gives them tone, rapidly builds up sound, resistant tissue. In a word, makes weak chests strong and braces the entire system. J. Duleek, Co. Meath, Ireland, 2nd January, 1905. "When I commenced using Scott's Emulsion I suffered from weakness of the chest, constantly getting colds and coughing the whole night through. I am now quite strong and have not been troubled with cough for a long time." Nurse Clarke. Nice to taste and very easy to digest. Try it. Send for a free sample bottle and "The Good-Time Garden" (enclosing 4d. for postage and mentioning this paper), SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-11 Stonecutner Street, London, E.C.

This RICH Caracule Jacket

FOR 15/- JUST AS AN
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POSTAGE 6d. EXTRA.

We send this Beautiful Rich Real Caracule Jacket to any address on receipt of

**1/-
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and upon payment of the last of 14 weekly instalments of 1/- per week, making a total of 15/- in all. A handsome present is given free.

When ordering state how many inches round bust. If coat is not the biggest bargain you ever received, return it to us and we will pay you 1/- more than it cost you. Send to-day.

CRAIG, CRAIG & Co.
(MANTLE DEPARTMENT 2)
125, West Regent Street,
GLASGOW.

**NEW
HAIR**
**POSITIVELY
MADE TO GROW**

by a Scientific Discovery, going direct to the roots, and destroying the germs which cause Baldness, Premature Greyness, Scurf, Dandruff, etc., and also promoting a strong, vigorous, and luxuriant growth in a few weeks. My treatment gives new life to the growing cells, which quickly multiply, and new hair is positively made to grow.

FREE TRIALS will be sent to all writing me with names and addresses, and enclosing two stamps to cover packing, postage, etc. Hundreds of testimonials, Analysts' Report.

JOHN HAYNES, (Dept. 54) 28, Newman-st., London, W.

DON'T LOOK OLD!

KEEP YOUR SITUATIONS.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR
HAIR RESTORER.**
DARKENS IN A FEW DAYS.

HINDE'S

Circumstances alter cases,
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real hair
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WAYERS

DON'T BE GULLED!

THERE ARE NO
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WHAT MISS MARY MOORE AND MISS MARION TERRY WEAR AT THE NEW THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT'S NEW PLAY.

HANDSOME DRESSES WORN IN "CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."

The theatrical event of last night was the return of Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore to London, and the production at the New Theatre of a new play called "Captain Drew on Leave." A play that should be a delight for the eye as well as for the intellect is provided by Mr. Hubert Henry Davies's latest play, but it is with the former aspect of the production solely that I must deal here.

Miss Mary Moore and Miss Marion Terry always wear beautiful and becoming toilettes, and on this occasion their choice in dress is extremely charming. Miss Mary Moore impersonates a very smart young woman with a high opinion of her own

in handsome wheels upon the skirt in a panel-like form.

The latest jewelled chain is an item of her toilette made of links of gold with huge cabochon gems such as aquamarine, sapphires, and topaz set between. A long blonde amber lorgnette

hangs from the chain. This is the dress that will be seen sketched in the centre panel of the picture on this page.

In the right hand panel is shown Miss Mary Moore's evening costume, a gown of the palest possible coral pink mousseline striped and trimmed with a white mimosa lace. The décolletage is most prettily arranged with scallops of pale pink chiffon daintily ruffled, corresponding in idea to the ruffles that trim the edge of the full skirt.

When the curtain is drawn up on the first act, Miss Marion Terry is introduced to us as a woman



Miss Marion Terry's dress of gorge de pigeon colourings has a fichu and sleeves of ivory net and lace, and a knot of damask roses in the centre of the corsage.



The dainty blue toilette worn by Miss Mary Moore in the first act of "Captain Drew on Leave."

importance. In the first act she wears a lovely day dress made of the palest blue mousseline de soie mounted upon a slightly darker, but still pale blue, background, with motifs of delicate blue embroideries upon it and cream lace entrecuisse set

with rather severe ideas upon the subject of dress. She is described as fastening her hat on with an elastic instead of ornamental pins, one of the characteristics that is specially mentioned as a proof that she possesses a soul far above chiffons.

But when she makes her appearance in a very simple dress of delicate chestnut brown cashmere, the skirt of which is absolutely untrimmed, while the bodice has no other adornment upon it save that it is finished with a turn-over collar and cuffs of pure white lawn, it is immediately recognisable that a simple toilette may be quite as effective as one loaded with expensive and fashionable ornamentations. It is, indeed, an alluring picture that Miss Marion Terry presents.

In the second act of the play an awakening interest in her fellow creatures, or, to write correctly, in one of them, has caused Miss Terry to make a slight change in the direction of elaboration in her costume. She now wears the daintiest evening robe of gorge de pigeon colourings, shaded green, bronze purple, and dove taffetas, with a full and simple skirt, and a bodice trimmed with a folded fichu, and sleeves of cream net, edged with lace ruffles, completed in the centre of the décolletage by a knot of deep damask red roses. This dress will be seen sketched in the panel at the left-hand side of the picture. It is in it, with a scarf of green and mauve chiffon wound about her shoulders, that Miss Marion Terry plays her great scene with Captain Drew in Act III.

the day that was to see his departure for his new capital, towards his new life, the King of Logary came and stood beside the dead body of the woman he had loved.

And he knew. The instinct of love is infallible. Alone in the lovely lily bedroom with the dead, he cried out his knowledge in agony.

"Altmachtiger Gott! She did it for me!" He sank to his knees and laid his head on her cold breast as he had so often laid it on her warm, beating heart. And no one was witness to his grief.

But when he came out of the room Minna, the Bavarian woman, was crouching outside. And she saw him, the man widowed for the rest of his span of earthly life, the man who had lost his dearest, his loveliest, his best. Afterwards, men spoke of him with affection and reverence, as a wise and just and merciful ruler, as a devoted

Profitable winter evenings spent in mending all broken articles with "Secotine." Mends anything, 6d. per tube. Sold everywhere.—Write for particulars of the "Secotine" Sticking Competition to McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr (Ltd.), Belfast.—[Advt.]

ALL THAT A MAN HATH.

(Continued from page 10.)

went to a lovely, rose-inlaid cabinet, opened it, touched a spring that revealed a secret drawer, and took from it a little glass phial—the same that she had brought from Balliol Castle at the time of her flight.

With it she passed into her lovely lily bedroom; and there, loyal heart and womanly soul, who was yet rarer than women, she laid herself down to rest.

It was Minna, the Bavarian woman, who found her; Minna, who, with that impenetrable instinct of horrified apprehension, woke from a hideous dream in the chill hour of dawn, and, only concerned with the thought of her worshipped mistress, ran to her room, and found her dead.

It was Minna who scribbled a few almost illegible lines to the Grand Duke. No one else in the household would have dared to do it; but the faithful serving-woman knew that he would never forgive, if the news were not sent to him. Of course, his Highness—no, his Majesty would not be able to come.

But his Majesty came. In the early hours of

husband and father, as one of the most engaging personalities of his time. But the serving-woman only saw him in the great moment, in the crisis of his life; the serving-woman only heard the cry of his soul; she only was witness to the agony of the man that must be buried for ever beneath a crown.

Swindover and Dick Dangerville stepped out of the saloon of the special train that had brought them on the last stage of their journey from Mirmont.

Both their faces wore the set and abstracted look of men who have been silent for many hours. Swindover had insisted on Dick accompanying him to Germany as soon as he received the news of his daughter's death.

His valet said that he raged like a madman when the telegram reached him; but, by the time Dick arrived in London, he had assumed a demurest most unusual and surprising in a man of such choleric temperament. The young man found him quite calm and business-like, and was intensely relieved, as he had anticipated violent and disturbing scenes.

(To be continued.)

Dread Depression Disappears

Headaches, Nervousness and Melancholy completely cured by Iron-Ox Tonic Tablets—Biliousness cured—Strength returns.

The woman who suffers from depression and low spirits will read the following statement from Mrs. Jarrott, of 16, Holland-grove, Stockwell, London, S.W., with interest and understanding.

As a result of acute indigestion, biliousness, and constipation, Mrs. Jarrott was a martyr to severe headaches, nervousness, and constantly recurring fits of depression and melancholy. At times she was quite unable to attend to her professional duties, she was haunted by gloomy forebodings of evil. She lost all interest in life. To quote her own words—"I suffered so acutely from low spirits that for days I felt I did not care whether I lived or died." After a short treatment with Iron-Ox Tonic Tablets the biliousness, indigestion, and constipation, which were the real root of the trouble, have been completely cured, and consequently Mrs. Jarrott is entirely free from headaches, nervousness, despondency, and weakness.

"I have suffered from terrible bilious headaches ever since I was a child," said Mrs. Jarrott. "About the end of last April, after an unusually bad attack, I determined to try Iron-Ox Tablets. I had taken various other remedies before, but obtained no relief. However, since I have been taking Iron-Ox Tablets, I have not had one severe headache. If this was all that Iron-Ox Tablets had done I would be deeply grateful, but indeed they have done a great deal more. Iron-Ox Tablets have cured the indigestion and constipation which troubled me for so long—which, I have no doubt, was the real cause of my headaches. After an attack of indigestion I



Mrs. L. JARROTT.

would fall into a state of extreme depression and melancholy. I suffered so acutely from low spirits that for days I felt I did not care whether I lived or died. I took no interest in my profession, and after the slightest bit of work I was completely done up. Sometimes I could scarcely drag myself to bed at night. Now this has all disappeared since I have been taking Iron-Ox Tablets regularly. I am never depressed. I feel strong and am glad to be alive. I have not had the slightest return of biliousness or indigestion. I feel that my present splendid health is due to the beneficial effects of Iron-Ox Tablets, and that it is my duty to recommend them to my friends who suffer from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, weakness, and depression."

Perhaps you do not realise that the feeling of despondency, the low spirits and melancholy, which oppress you, are the direct results of imperfect digestion. Extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, languor, are simply results of indigestion and constipation. If you are not digesting your food properly, your body is not being properly nourished, and the whole machinery of your system is thrown out of gear. If your system is not being cleansed regularly, you are allowing poison to gather in your blood, poison which irritates the nerves and dulls the brain. When you win good digestion, when your system is cleansed of impurities, then biliousness, dizziness, nausea, pain in the side, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency disappear by themselves. Iron-Ox Tonic Tablets go straight to the heart of the trouble. They strengthen the weakened organs, give them power to do their duty, simply by helping Nature to help herself, they cure indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, and constipation.

Why suffer any longer? Why let your happiness, your usefulness, your life be spoiled? Why not follow the example of Mrs. Jarrott? Iron-Ox Tablets cured her just as they have cured thousands of other men and women throughout the United Kingdom. Won't you let Iron-Ox Tablets help you?

A Dainty Aluminium Pocket Packet of 50 Tonic Tablets for 1s. If your chemist has not got them they will be sent post free for 1s. by the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.

Dress.
